RECONSTRUCTION - AND RESTORATION.

Organization of the Incoming States.

Condition of the Outlying States.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE SOUTH.

The following is briefly the situation of the eleven

States which in 1861 withdrew from the Union:nessee has been readmitted.

Arkansas, in one bill, and North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, in an omnibus bill, await the action of the President, but will probably be enabled to re-enter the Union by the 1st of July next. The Governor elect of North arolina has called the Legislature elect to meet on the 1st July to take action under the law of Congress, elect United States Senators, &c.

. Mississippi proceeds to vote for or against a new constitution and for officers thereunder on Monday, June 22,

Virginia awaits an appropriation by Congress before a final election can be held—heretofore appointed for Tuesday, June 2, and postponed by order of General Schofield for want of funds.

· Texas is in the hands of a convention which met at Austin, June 1.

The seven States which are at the door of Congress have elected republican Governors and Legislatures. and their principal State officers are as follows:-

Governor.

Alabama. Wm. H. Smith.
Arkansas Powell Clayton.
Florida Harrison Reed.
Georgia. Rufus B. Bullock.
Louislana. Henry C. Warmoth. Oscar J. Dunn.
North Carolina. Wm. W. Holden.
South Carolina. Robert K. Scott.

Governor.

Lieut. Governor.
Jas. M. Johnson.
[None.]
Louislana. Lenuy C. Warmoth.
Oscar J. Dunn.
Corth Carolina. Robert K. Scott.

Lenuel Boozer. Governors Smith and Holden are natives of their

States, and were Union men during the war. Governor Bullock is a native of New York, but for some years resident in Georgia. Governor Clayton is a native of Pennsylvania, and was an officer of Kansas troops. Governor Reed was formerly a Wisconsin editor. Governon Warmuth is a native of Illinois, and was an officer of Missouri troops. Governor Scott is a native of Pennsylvania, and was an officer of Ohlo troops,
Of the Lieutenant Governors, Johnson, Dunn, Cald.

well and Boozer are Southern born, and Lieutenant Governor Dunn is a colored man. Applegate went from Indiana, and Gleason from Wisconsin. UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Arkansas and Florida, of the seven States, have elected United States Senators. These two Legislatures bid defiance to that military restraint which an the other States has prevented the assembling of the legislative bodies. The Arkansas Senators are Benjamin F. Rice, for-

merly of Minnesota, elected for the term ending in 2871, and Alexander McDonald, formerly of Kansas, elected for the term ending in 1869. The Fiorida Senators are Mr. A. S. Welch, originally

from Michigan, where he was a professor in the University of that State, and subsequently served in the Union army during the war; the other is T. W. Osborn, formerly of General Howard's staff. The South Carolina Senators are likely to be Dr. A.

G. Mackey, of Charleston, and Thomas J. Robinson, of Columbia, both old residents and Unionists durang the war. The North Carolina Senators are likely to be Gene-

Tal J. C. Abbott, of Wilmington, formerly of New Hampshire and commander of a volunteer regiment from that State, and General Dockery, a native of the State. In Georgia the names most mentioned are those of

Joster Blodgett, Henry P. Farrow (a Confederate C.). ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown and J. L. Dun-

The Louisiana Senatorships are sought by Colonel William P. Kellogg, Collector of the Port of New Oreans, formerly of Illinois; General Francis J. Heron, United States Marshal, formerly of Iowa; Edvard H. Durell, United States District Judge; Thomas Durant, a prominent free State leader; General W. . McMillen, formerly of Ohio; Alex. S. Mansfield. formerly of Massachusetts; Colonel Charles H. Fox, Of the Alabama Senatorships we have no certain

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. The Representatives elect are twenty-eight repub-

licans and five democrats (the latter designated by stars) as follows:-

all's Biuff, a native of Illinois and officer of volun-ers. Second—James Illinois, of Little Rock, form-ity of Municaota, in which State he was a democrat, httd—Thomas Bolles, of Dardanelle, an old resident

unt Judge. (BAMA.—First district—Francis W. Kellogg, of c, formerly representative in Congress from gan, 1859 to 1865, and since 1865 Collector of nai Revenue at Mobile. Second—Charles W. ley, of Hayneville, formerly of Freeport, Ill.; ictorian at Beloit College in 1860; graduated at Theological Seminary; appointed chaplain in may, and subsequently Assistant Superintend-Freedmen in Alabama. Third—Benjamin W. s, of Montgomery, formerly of Maine, chairman & Republican Central Committee of Alabama. th—Charles W. Pierce. of Demopolis, Fifth—id W. Burke, of Huntsville. Sixth—Thomas fact, of Decatur.

ORIDA.—Charles M. Hamilton, formerly of Wisner.

ula,-First district-L. W. Clift, or Savannah, OSOROTA.—FIFS district—J. W. Cliff, or Savannah, ormerly of Massachusetts and a surgeon of voluneers. Second—Neison Hift. Third—William P. Edwards, of Buller, Taylor county, a native of Georgia and a lawyer. Fourth—Samuel F. Gove, of Grawodville, Twiges county, formerly of Massachusetts (norn in Weymouth) and an officer of volunteers. Fifth—Charles H. Frince, of Augusta, a native of Buckfield, Me., and late captain of volunteers. Sixth—"John H. Christy. Seventh—"P. M. B. Young, sommanded a division mater forcer." commanded a division under General Wade Hamp-ton in Lee's rebel army. LOUISIANA.—First District.—J. Hale Sypher, of New

commanded a division under General Wade Hampton in Lee's rebel army.

Louisiana.—First District—J. Hale Sypher, of New Orieans, a native of Pennsylvania; commanded a Pennsylvania battery and afterwards the Eleventh United States colored artillery. Second—*James Mann. of New Orieans; formerly of Bangor, Me.; a paymaster of volunteers; now a special agent of Internal revenue. Election contested by Colonel imon Jones, republican. Third—Joseph P. Newslam, of West Feliciana; member of the Convention. Firm—Michel Vidal, of St. Landry, native born, if French lineage; editor of the St. Landry Progress; bender of the Convention. Fifth—W. Jasper liacburn, of Homer, Claiborne county; editor of the Michel Vidal, of St. Landry Progress; bender of the Convention. Fifth—W. Jasper liacburn, of Homer, Claiborne county; editor of the Michel Canotinha.—First district—John R. French, of Chowan, a native of Glimanton, N. H., editor of the Oncord Herald of Freedom, the early organ of New Hampshire free soliers; subsequently editor of the Painesville (Ohio) Press; paymaster of volunteers; inte Tax Commissioner of North Carolina. Second—David Heaton, of Craven, formerly editor of Indiana Volunteers; late second lieutenant in the Eight United States infantry; more recently Register in Eankruptcy for the Baleigh district. Fifth—Ward States of Cash, of Forsyth. Sixth—"Nathaniel Boyden, of Salisbury; native of Massachusetts; resided in North Carolina since 1821, and represented that State in Congress since 1847–49. Seventh—Alexander H. Jones, of Buncombe; editor of the Asheville Progress; a native of Carolina, and Unionist throughout the war; confined in Libby prison.

South Carolina, formerly of Massachusetts, a clergyman and Freedmen's Bureau agent. Second—C. G. Bowen, of Charleston, a native of Rhote Island; has long resided in the South, and (it is claimed by sompulsion) served for a time in the War. At Large—Thy Assaction, a native of South Carolina; non-combatant in the war. Fourth—James H. Goss, of Unionville, a native of South Car

The election in Mississippi begins on Monday, Jun 2, and will be continued on consecutive days until he votes of each county are taken by the commisioners thereof. The candidates are:-

GOVERNOR.

Democratic.

Best u. Humpereys.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Republican.
Andrew J. Jamison.
Robert J. Alcorn.

Robert J. Alcorn.

TREASURER.

Duncan McA. Williams.

A. P. Slover.

AUDITOS.

William J. Morgan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Joshua S. Morris.

SUPPRINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Charles W. Clarke.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
1—Jeff. L. Wofford.
2—Jehlel Ralisback.
3—Charles A. Sullivan.
4—George C. McKee5—Legrand W. Perce.

William T. Martin.
For Governor—Eggleston is formerly of Ohio Charles H. Townsend.
Thomas N. Martin.
G. P. M. Turner.
George L. Potter.
William T. Martin.

For Governor-Eggieston is formerly of Ohio and was President of the late Constitutional Convention Humphrey is a Mississippian, a Confederate general and was elected Governor under the reconstruction policy of 1865. He has continued to exercise the functions of that office until, on the 16th inst., a mill-

functions of that office until, on the 16th inst., a military order designated brevet major General Adelbert Ames as Provisional Governor.

Of the other republican candidates—Jamison is a South Carolinian and Alcorn a Kentuckian, both resident in Mississippi before the war; Morris is a Mississippian, Morgan is a native of New York and commanded a Union regiment raised under Fremont's authority in Missouri and Arkansas in 1861. McKee was formerly of Centralia, ill., and an officer of the Eleventh Illinois (Ransom's) regiment. The anomaly exists that while General Wofford, a Congress in the Corinth district, his democratic opponent is Lieutenant Townsend, formerly of Wisconsin.

A Legislature consisting of thirty-three Senators and one hundred and seven Representatives is to be chosen, and the Jackson Pitot publishes tables showing that on the colored vote the republicans should carry twenty-three Senators and seventy-one Representatives.

sentatives.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia election, as before stated, should have begun on Tuesday, June 2; but General Schofield, the then Military Commander, announced that the reconstruction fund for the First district was exhausted, and by his order the election was postponed until Congress should have made an appropriation to pay expenses. Nominations have, however, been made as follows:—

GOVERNOR. Republican, GOVERNOR.

Gen. Henry H.-Weils. Col. Robert E. Withers.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

James H. Clements. Gen. James A. Walker.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

George W. Booker. John L. Marye, Jr. CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Aaron M. Crane.

Col. Marmaduke Johnson

Agron M. Crane. Col. Marmadu
COSGRESSMEN BY DISTRICTS.

1—Richard S. Ayer. —
2—Lucius H. Chandier. —
3—Charles H. Forter. —
4—Lewis C. Thayer. —
5—G. G. Curus. — George Tucker.
Charles Whittlesy.

6—George Tucker.
7—Charles Whittiesy.
D. H. Shackleford.
8—General Wells, the republican candidate for Governor, is the present incumbent of that office, appointed by General Schofield. He was formerly of Michigan, and as an army officer was Military Governor of Alexandria during the war. Since the war he has continued to reside at Alexandria. His opponent, Colonel Withers, was a Confederate officer and is now editor of the Lynchburg News.

TEXAS.

The Convention met at Austin, June 1, but we hear little concerning its proceedings beyond the distinct assurance that its majority are determined upon radical and thorough work.

Judge Chase and Universal Suffrage-Speech of the Chief Justice in Charleston, S. C. [From the Charleston Courier, June 17.]

In compliance with numerous requests from abroad we reproduce the following speech, delivered in Zion church in this city, on the 12th day of May, 1865, by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, and which was published in this journal the following day, after being carefully revised in proof under his immediate supervision. It gives full expression to his views of universal suffrage and kindred topics, and will be read, we think, with great interest, in view of the use now being made of his name in connection with the democratic nomination to the Pres-

dency:—

My Friends—I shall comply with the invitation of General Saxton only to address you a very few words. It is true that I have always been the friend of freedom; I have always desired to see every man, of whatever complexion, protected in the enjoyment of all his natural rights and to see every man clothed with every legitimate means for the protection of those rights. No man, probably, in this country deplored this war more than myself; perhaps no man would have made greater sacrifices to avert it. I did not wish to see even the great good of emancipation effected at such a terrible cost. I believed that it would come some time; I believed that by a wise and just administration of the federal government it might be hastened; but I never desired to see such a terrible struggle as that through which we have passed. I never desired to see those seas of blood and those vast gulfs in which the treasures of the country have been sunk, even for that highest good, which, as we all hoped, could have been obtained by other and gentler means. But in the providence of God war came; and as a means of carrying that war through to a successful issue, I felt it was the duty of the general government to respect its natural alles; and I knew that the whole colored population of the South was loyal. (Great cheering.) I said and I feit that if we would succeed in this struggle we must strike the fetters from the bondman. Such was my counsel in the Cabinet; and when that honored man, whose death this nation now mourns, in common with all the lovers of freedom throughout the world; when that honored man made up his mind to say that all men in this land shall be free, none gave it a more hearty sanction or a more emphatic amen than myself. Then, when that other question arose, "shall we put arms into the hands of

none gave it a more hearty sanction or a more empiatic amore than my self. Then, when that other question arose, "shall we put arms into the hands of the black man?" I never doubted the proper answer. If we make them freemen, and the defence of their black man?" I never doubted the proper answer. If we make them freemen, and the defence of their black man in the struggle now for freeding is to be a rams, of near their duty? And how can we as pour tion, if not their duty? And how can we expect to succeed if we do not avail ourselves of that natural strength which in this struggle is created for us by the circumstances under which it is waged? When the government, therefore, made up its mind to call the black man to the field I felt that it had not done it one moment too soon, but a great many days too late. But now the colored man has borne his full, proper share in the great struggle. If anybody has suffered extreme il he has suffered it; and the victory being won, and freedom and Union being secured, who has a better right than be to participate in the fruits of both? It is simply because I think it just and right that I advocate it. Delieve that the sage of Scribture which says that "he that walked uprightly walketh surely." That man or that nation linking his or its action with truth and justice, relying upon the providence of Almighty God, is sure to issue safely and triumphanily. It may be that great struggles have to be gone through, great trials to be made, great marty-loms to be endured. This war has seen multifudes of martyrs—last and noblest of them all that great martyr, our beloved President, struck down by the hand of an assassin. So martyridoms may yet be needed, but out of all your trials the issue is sure. I have said the victory is won. The armies of the rebellion are disorderly, while so the products of the rebuilding is suidenly brought into freedom. All the world is doking to see whether the products of the rebuilding is suidenly brought into freedom. All the world is doking to see whether t

felt as I feel, that it would be desirable on account of the general interests that every man should have the same rights before the law in the elective franchise as in everything else, it would come to you very soon. But there is not that agreement. Having nothing to do with politics, I am not prepared to say what will be the action of the government. I am no longer in its counses, and, therefore, do not know what it is prepared to do. I will only say this, I believe there is not a member of the government who would not be pleased to see universal suffrage. But I am not ready to say that the government will now establish universal suffrage. This I do not know; if you are patient and constantly show by your acts that you ment the right of suffrage, that you can safely be trusted with it, that in your hands it will be on the side of order and liberty and education, reasoning upon general principles, I can safely say you will get the elective franchise in a very short period. I trust it will not find you unprepared. But respect yourselves and respect the rights of all, and do your very best to show that you are, each and all of you, worthy to have it. You cannot get it by patience and perseverance in well doing. Now, if the government of the United States, taking everything into consideration, shall not think it proper to enroll all the colored men as citizens and voters, what is your duty? To fret and worry about it? I think not. If I were in your case, I would go to work and show that the United States government was mistaken in making the delay. If you show that, the mistake will be corrected. I think it is the best plan for all men, white and black, that every man who is honest and of due age shall have the right of suffrage. Having I the will respect himself the more well do more productive labor and will add more wealth to the community. He will receive the respect of his fellow men, and the society composed of such men is always great. But if the government think differently and circumstances delay its act

The South and Negro Suffrage.

[From the Charleston Mercury, June 17.]
The white race has no political power; yet in many parts of the South they have pledged to the necroes qualified suffrage so soon as they possess the power. They say to the negroes, it is our right to determine this matter, and when we have the power we will give you a qualified suffrage. They can continue to make such pledges. It is true they cannot pledge the State; but when the State is free to make a constitution for the white race, to whom it belongs, the question of qualified suffrage will be a fair subject for consideration. In our opinion it will be granted by at least a majority of the Southern States—perhaps by the whole of them. None but radicals in the South support universal negro suffrage. The democrats support qualified negro suffrage in the way we state. What is there to hinder them from pursuing the same course in the Presidential election whether the National Democratic Convention condemns or shirks universal negro suffrage? The democratic party, so far as the democrats of the South are concerned, will lose none of its strength or efficiency by opposing universal negro suffrage. The Southern democrats, with anything like fairness, expect to carry a majority of the votes of the Southern States in the next Presidential election.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

The Newspaper Press on the Situation.
[From the Union Co. (N. J.) Herald—democrat.]

Perhaps never with such spontaneous promptitude did a people respond to an appeal to their reason. their sympathies and their duty as in the case of the suggestion of the name of Chief Justice Chase as a candidate for the Presidency. In every rank of solety, high and low, where democrats and conservative patriots do congregate, his candidacy seems re-garded as a decree of fate, and as almost providen-

tive patriots do congregate, his candidacy seems regarded as a decree of fate, and as almost providential means to rescue the republic from destruction, and proserve us as a nation. Among the hard-fisted democracy, whose honest instincts serve the place of philosophy and experience, and whose hearts are always in the right place; and amid the kid-gloved segment of the party whose members expect a personal participation in the honors and emoluments of victory, unanimity—and, in fact, equal enthusiasm—seems to prevail. On the other hand, the nomination of Grant has thrown a wet binnket over his party, and their teeth chatter and their limbs quiver like a dog in a wet sack.

[From the Hartford Times—democratic organ.]

We hardly know the origin of this (the Chase) political movement. But Chief Justice Chase has ardent personal friends, and he is himself not entirely free from personal ambition. The tendency of his aspirations partakes more of the political than the judicial. The Presidency has unquestionably some charms for him. Formerly a democrat and a steriling State rights man, but drawn head and shoulders in the negro maeistrom of the past fourteen years, he is now awakening to the dangers that beset the republic and to the recklessness of the radical party. An opponent of the tupeachment plot, and with a revival of old fashional constitutional ideas, he feels that something must be done to defeat the radicals and save our free institutions. He looks to the democratic party—the old party founded upon the constitution fasel—to rescue the country from impending danger. But the prejudices of the Chief Justice are not all overcome. He clings to the dangers into which the radicals have a proposition for his nomination comes. It will clief discussion and rouse the attention of his numerous friends to the dangers into whence the proposition for his nomination comes. It will clief discussion and rouse the attention of his numerous friends to the dangers into which the radicals have plunged the country. It will call o

"Hedring" on Chase, (From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger-Vallandigham's

[From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger—Vallandigham's organ.]

The Boston Post, New York World and some other of the Eastern democratic papers which, in cruising all around in search of a candidate to kill off Pendleton with, lit upon Chase, are evidently becoming laarmed at the magnitude and power of the ministering agent or spectre which they called up to do the work, and would now gladly exorcise him. If he will only "down at their bidding." So Faust found the Devil too much for him, and Manfred evoked spirits which he could not control. So, too, from the vase which the fisherman in the "Arabian Nights" dragged up from the sea and broke in search of treasure there came forth a shadowy vapor which in a little while developed into one of the genil of enormous proportions.

nous proportions.

The trouble with these men who are determined to mous proportions.

The trouble with these men who are determined to kill off all positive democrats and nominate a "mixed" tool to suit themselves, is that they have discovered that if there is to be a "sale," the "human chattles" whom they expected to transfer over by endorsement and delivery on demand are determined to have a voice in the bargain and as to the purchaser; in other words, a hand in choosing their master. Perhaps they will learn by and by that there are some men in the West who, when compelied to it, can play "the game of politics" quit as sharply as they can. If they are not content with Chase—if he is too "big" a man for them to handle and manage—why not accept the situation and give us of the West our choice, wishout further demur? You cannot beat Grant with any military man, and you can't nominate a military or other proscriptionist without another ticket in the field; and you are afraid you can't use Chase. Then why not yield the point, give us our candidate, take the 117 electorial votes which we can give you for him in the West to start with, add enough to them to make up the needful 158—only forty-one as your share—and elect a democratic President committed to democratic principles and pledged to democratic principles in the good old days of the white federal republic which Washington and Jefferson established.

It is evident that the New York Herald has un-

son established.
It is evident that the New York Herald has un-earthed these political "covotes."

Judge Chase in Georgia.

[From the Brunswick (Ga.) Banner, June 11.]

Mr. Chief Justice Chase stands before the country as an honest, fearless man. As a statesman, the first, without peer in the country. He carried Mr. Lincoln and the United States through the war. As the Secretary of the Treasury, he did that for the United States that Mr. Memminger had not the United States that Mr. Memminger had not the ability to do for us, and furnished the sinews of war upon which Mr. Lincoln carried on his government. Of all men at the North Mr. Chase was our most dangerous opponeut. He was able and decided. Before the war every Southern man respected Mr. Chase, although he was our most positive, boldest and persistent antagonist. A mid Somner, Wilson et id omne genus of low class politicians Mr. Chase stood against us openly, firmly and boidly, but honorably and with high tone. He commanded our regard, though to the extent of an appeal to "saltpetre;" he declared his antagonism on the vexed question of slavery and its extension in the Territories. Since the war, with the arbitrament of the matters decided by the sword, he has been the advocate of justice and clemency towards the South. Besides, to whom at the North do the colored people owe more than to Mr. Chase? To him mainly is due their emancipation and the suffrage they possess. What candidate, then, so likely as the Chief Justice to divide—more, carry—the vote of the freedmen? But if the conservative republicans furnish the President shall not the rules of concession give the Vice President to the democrats? Assuredly, and where can be found an abier second to and support of Mr. Chase than is General W. S. Hancocax? We suggest this tieket to the

(From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy—radical member of Congress.]

The Chase movement in the democratic party has been conducted thus far with great shrewdness. Who is entitled to the credit of having first suggested his name as the candidate of that party for the Presidency does not appear. But considering the acknowledged ability and ambitton of the Chief Justice, and the peculiar position which he occupied toward the republicans, it is not strange that the idea should have entered the minds of democratic politicians that the adoption of Mr. Chase by their party would be a bold and perhaps a lucky stroke of policy. Though the combination might seem at first an incongruous one it was not wanting in elements of promise. * * The New York Herald, which is responsible to nobody, but which is democratic if it is anything, and circulates more extensively among democrats than any other paper, still advocates the claims of Mr. Chase, and asserts that he is the choice of the democratic masses and is sure of the nomination. The Herald is said to have no influence, but it is largely read by a class of men who see no other paper, and who cannot fall to be affected more or less by what they read daily. We think it is a mistake to suppose that the Chase movement is abandoned. On the contrary, its prospects seem more favorable now than ever. * * We conclude that the relations between Mr. Chase and the democratic party are not those of mere coquetry, but of serious courtship, and, both parties being equally willing, the result is not very doubtful. He will probably be the candidate of the party unless the extreme copperhead wing should be so resolute in their opposition as to make it necessary to compromise upon some one less objectionable to that section of the party.

Chase in Kings County, N. Y. Chase in Kings County, N. Y.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle—democrat.]

We stated yesterday the conditions upon which, in our opinion, the conservative men of the country could raily around Mr. Chase. They differ in no essential noint from the putform Mr. Chase is said to have laid down himself. We do not desire to forestall the action of the New York Convention, but those journals which claim in advance to show that Mr. Chase cannot possibly be a candidate before it have, in our opinion, the interests of a faction and not the interests of their party or their country at heart.

The Personnel of Chief Justice Chase. A correspondent of the Cincinnat Commercial describes Chief Justice Chase as "a little beyond sixty, with gray beard in winter beneath his Jaws, no hair upon his face, and not a great deal upon his head, which latter is, however, so well adorned by a few powdery curis, once luxuriant, that the impression of baldness does not remain upon the mind of the visitor, if it is conveyed to him at all. There is not either the remotest idea of venerableness given by the Chief Justice, Bulk, health, height, strength, are the perceptions you get of him, and his face, which is large and well featured, projects the ideas of mind, gravity, reflection, confidence. Standing creet, with his fine oval head, fine gray open eye, full of strong shadows, his arms crossed upon his breast, Mr. Chase is an intellectual Saul, that you would observe amid a host." The Personnel of Chief Justice Chase.

Hon. Hiester Clymer Not for Chase. READING, PA., June 18, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the HERALD of yesterday, June 17, your correspondent from Philadelphia, giving an account of the Chase movement in that city, includes my name in a list of democrats and republicans who have been appointed to attend the National Democratic Convention in the Interest of Judge Chase. Your correspondent is in error, or, if not, the use of my name is without shadow of authority. The wide publicity given to any statement appearing in your journal induces me to request of you the publication of this note. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HEISTER CLYMER. appointed to attend the National Democratic Con-

A New Name Suggested for the Democratic Nemination-General George W. Morgan, of

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 8, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The "great heart of the country" expects some thing more from the National Democratic Conven-tion than anything of which we yet have any promise. After the flasco of impeachment and the "stillborn" nominations of Chicago, the atmosphere has been so cleared that there is a very unanimous opinion in these parts that the democracy have it in their power to sweep the field at the ensuing Presidential election if their convention is only wise enough to adapt the means to the end. I do not propose to discus what the platform ought to be. There are abundant materials for that right before us, and every plank ought to be taken from the heart of radical history. Its enormities, rapacities and frauds, of attempt and execution, furnish abundant stock upon which to erect a democratic platform that will glisten in the sun. But, as your columns have indicated, the man for the hour has not yet been suggested. Here the choice is Pendleton, not because any particular glory or halo circles or can be made to circle his name: but because our friends in Ohio honor him and we know him to be a man worthy of their honor. He is a statesman, without one justly vulnerable point for reproach. But it will require all the machinery and all the labor of the party to elect him. His fame is not of the order to lighten the burdens of those who would promote him. He is a just, a civil gentleman of a high order of scholarly attainments and well versed with our political history and philosophy. But there the record stops of itself. There is nothing in his life or history to enkindle enthusiasm at the mention of his name. But nevertheless there can be no doubt about it, that if nominated and we know him to be a man worthy of their honor. philosophy. But there the record stops of itself. There is nothing in his life or history to enkindle enthusiasm at the mention of his name. But nevertheless there can be no doubt about it, that if nominated "the Western boys" will soon get up an enthusiasm, manufactured for their own swelling hearts, which will dwarf anything which the radicals have yet been able to create for Grant and Colfax. But it is clear to you, it is clear to the country, that the preservation of republicanism as our system of government depends upon democratic success in the coming election. And it is also clear that the democracy needs all the adventitions aid the name of a candidate can give. In looking over the list of names hitherto presented it is clear that none of them impart that feeling of confidence, of inspiration so necessary at such a time as this. Hancock can bring no strength to the ticket which would not be offset with objections. He has no record of statesmanship except his ever-memorable and noble letter to Pease. His war record would be but a shadow of Grant's. Farragut would only elicit a question why he was nominated. Thomas H. Seymour or Franklin Pierce would be acceptable to high considerations of statesmanship: but somehow or other there seems to be a disposition to not go be. Aind the shadows of the last six years. Horatio Seymour, Hendricks, Doulittle, Parker, &c., present fewer elements of strength than Pendleton and come within the same range. What we want appears to be a "new man," one whose name would not be felt to be objectionable to the affiliations of democrate anywhere or of any time; whose record has in it no points for successful abuse by the enemy; one whose name is synonymous with honor; of firmness and capacity for statesmanship recognized; and withal with some certain charms of personal history about which the people would feel like growing enthusiastic.

capacity for statesmanship recognized; and withal with some certain charms of personal history about which the people would feel like growing enthusiastic.

After looking over the whole field my eye seeks in vain for one who "fills the bill" anything like so well as that of General George W. Morgan, of Ohio. He is young, several years under fifty, of ruddy complexion, with robust health, charming manners, musical voice, bold, dashing, and yet unassuming and modest. As to elements of statesmanship, he has for many years held a prominent place in Ohio and the West. He was the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1865, and polled a larger vote than had ever a democratic candidate for the same position. Prominent in all conventions and zealous and effective on the stump, he made that splendid campalgin for a seat in Congress from which he has just been ousted most corruptly, and Delano put in the place to which the people elected Morgan. General Morgan's military career has been most brilliant. When but a lad he helped the Texans achieve their independence. With the first tap of the drum he was "off to the wars again" in 1846, and came out of the Mexican war a brigadier general at the early age of twenty-six, when men were not promoted as they have been of late years. His brilliant retreat for so many days and nights, constantly fighting, before Urea and his men, made one of the met memorable episodes of that entire war.

Upon the commencement of our late "unpleasantness" General Morgan offered his sword to the government. His retreat from Cumberland Gap won the admiration and wonder of our most distinguished strategists. His steriling democracy and abhorrence of the purposes and practices of those around him and conducting affairs rendered him not a convenient political tool, and the administration neglected to call him into the field during the last year and a half of the war.

I do not deem it worth space to give other points in his history or to go more into detail about those sirable. It will be diffic

The Washington correspondent (May 15) of the London Morning Herold is responsible for the fol-

failure of impeachment (faffere I call it in the present light) Mr. Chief Justice Chase is primarily respon-sible. Mr. Chase long ago saw that the Butiers and Stevenses ses were surely and rapidly leading the re-Stevenses were surely and rapidly leading the republican party to destruction. He saw that the result of impeachment, whatever it might be, would inspire the people with deadly hostility to radicalism. He believed, however, that failure would be more disastrous to the radicals than success. Strongly opposed to the whole business of impeachment from the first, convinced that the radical leaders had no case, Mr. Chase determined to throw the whole weight of his influence in the President's side of the scales. He did this without any special love for Mr. Johnson. While in his judicial capacity Mr. Chase has acted with strict impartiality, as an individual he has labored to secure Mr. Johnson's acquittal. His intimate acquaintance with the older Senators enabled him to sound their views with exactness; ten days ago he was in a position to say who would vote for conviction and who would not. He had long been an acknowledged aspirant to the republican nomination for the Presidency. Knowing well that he would be rejected by the Chicago Convention, disgusted by the readiness of the republican leaders to set him aside for an unscrupulous soldier, he determined to form a new party, of which he should be the head and the conservative republicans of the Senate should be the fuglemen. The new party has been created; several of the fuglemen have pronounced for Mr. Johnson's acquittal; others, who have not yet spoken, will follow their example. How long this party may live, how strong it may prove as against the party of extreme radicals, I will not venture to say; it may be thanked for the service it has already, probably, performed in preventing one of the most infamous political crimes of the century.

A Foreign Correspondent on American Politics.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the London

Times, writing under date May 18, furnishes the following:-"The President is acting very discreetly, and is evidently for once in good hands; and the coalition he may make with Chief Justice Chase, Fessenden and their following will probably result in the public good. The peaceful and assuring reports from Washington to-day have accelerated the decline in the gold premium and caused a better feeling in business circles. The Cabinet, it is said, have placed their resignations in the President's hands, to give him a chance to recast it by appointing men of eminent abilities taken from the ranks of the moderate republicans, so that the new Cabinet may have the confidence of the entire country. The President, it'is also said, will withdraw active opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The proceedings of the last few days point strongly to a breach in the republican ranks, with Chief Justice Chase as the leader of the defection. The republican magnates of both factions, however, are now all off for Chicago, where their nominating Convention meets at noon on the 20th of May, and where must be declated three very troublesome matters—who shall be their candidate for Vice President with General Grant, what shall be the future of impeachment and what shall be the financial policy of the government. Quarrels rage on all these questions, and the proceedings of the Chicago Convention will be another important chapter in American political history." feeling in business circles. The Cabinet it is said

CITY POLITICS.

The Political Status-The Vacillation of the Democratic Leaders-The Unanimity of the Masses for Chase-The Republican Party-Truce Among the Factions—The Republican Candidate for Governor—The Coming Delegation.
The racing and yachting season has most favorably intervened to stave off for a week or two the duties

and responsibilities which attach to those who claim to run the political machine in this city. The chiefs of Tammany, with their augers, their soothsayers and spokesmen are all, day after day, absent from their accustomed haunts, and the oracle is silent. The heads of the democratic party are literally at sea on the yachting question, while, metaphorically speaking, they are on the same boundless element with regard to their duty on the political situation, with seemingly a far less reliable compass to steer by than that known in navigation The duty of the hour is pressing upon them and the responsibilities they incur from their position de-mand immediate consideration. Yet, with the un-certainty, the vaciliation, the trimming and the compromising that always deter men who have been "down on their luck," they fear to take the only bold step that promises the party and the country a chance of success. The leaders know that the great heart of the democracy of this city beats with hope and encouragement for the future at the anticipation that wise counsels will prevail at the coming Convention and that Chase will be the nominee of that Convention. The people understand the question and the emergency in all their phases and bearings. They have become convinced as one man that the only prospect for the settlement of the country, its reconstruction as a Union and its return to a glorious career lies in the success of the democratic party and the overthrow of the revolutionary element that has so long weighed down the energies of the people. They know, too, that that success and the hopes and promises dependent thereupon are only to be achieved by the nomination of Mr. Chase, and yet the leaders, reckless of the very elements that give force and power to the party, shrink from entering upon that course which the people demand. They desire above all things to defeat the republican party in the coming campaign. They desire to recover the control of the government, with all its power and patronage, they desire to humiliate and defeat a party that has so long excluded them from office and from all participation in the administration of government affairs, and yet they fear to be in their "own act and valor" what they are in desire. They are "letting I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat I' the adage." This is just the condition of the party leaders to-day. Very few days more and the time and the opportunity shall have passed away in which they could have, by one bold, wise and pairfold: act, redeemed the character of the party, as that of the party of progress, enlightenment and sound political doctrines. The delegation of this State, if left uncontrolled by the expediency or compromise men, are prepared this moment to cast a large majority vote in favor of Chase. The voters of this city, of every nationality, are strongly supporting the Chase movement in the hope of assuring their leaders that their best policy is to vote for the only man that promises a chance of success. The propriety of calling a great mass meeting of the democracy, independent of would be leaders and buncombe orators, is very generally canvaised, and there is a prospect that the democratic and conservative republican voters of the city before the coming week has expired will call such a meeting, and speak out in favo

Meeting of Soldiers and Sailors. The soldiers' and sailors' meeting advertised to

Broadway, last night, was a failure. At the hour named, eight o'clock, the janitor was the only per son present. By a quarter to nine o'clock about a dozen were in attendance, with no prospects of a sufficient number to justify a session of the club. Grant and Colfax Club. The Grant and Colfax Club of the Ninth district

neld a regular meeting last night on Bleecker street, near Morton. N. D. Thayer occupied the chair. The attendance was quite respectable in numbers, but very little enthusiasm was manifested in the cam-paign. A number of new members were received and the club adjourned.

Soldiers and Sallors' Conservative Convention. A call signed by Major General Henry H. Slocum

BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS.

salloss of Kings county, favorable to the call of the conservative veterans of the State Committee, has been promulgated, calling a meeting to be convened on Monday evening, June 22, at Na. 9 Court street, Brooklyn. Delegates will be chosen to the National Convention, to be held on the Fourth of July, at the Gooper Institute.

The German Democratic Committee of Kin

County.

This committee has organized permanently for the approaching campaign in Kings county, and has chosen Charles S. Schleier as president of the com-mittee. The former German Central Club has been merged into the new committee, the better to unite that faction of the democracy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cleveland Herald-radical-admonishes the republicans to be on their guard against the wiles of the democrats." How innocent these Jacobin have suddenly become!

easiest thing in the world for the democracy to succeed in the Presidential election of 1868." That is a candid admission for so strong a Grant paper.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register is out in & violent tirade against Judge Chase because he reviewed negro troops in that city in 1865. So did Hancock during the war, but that is not urged as a reason why his Southern friends should "go back" Among the banners in the Georgia, Reconstruction

men! Progress and harmony among ourselves."

After being laid aside it was recently reproduced. and the legend found to be transformed to "New men! Peas and hominy among asses!" A Soldiers and Sallors' State Convention is called to be held in New Haven on Monday, June 24, at

Convention was one bearing the inscription, "New

ten o'clock A. M., to select delegates to attend the National Convention of Soldiers and Sallors in New York on the 4th of July. The Boston Herald, independent democrat, op-poses the nomination of Chase and goes for Han-

cock. The Post, radical democrat, and Herald, both going for Hancock, insures in Massachusetts a lively canvass in November. A New York correspondent of the Boston Adver-tiser says the early holding of the radical conven-

tion in this State (July 8) would seem to foreshi the renomination of Governor Fenton, and remarks :- " Such action would seem to be necessary to assure the people of the country that his friends were sincere when they declared at Chicago that his nomination for Vice President would secure the vote

The Hartford Courant, cross-grained because the United States Senator from Connecticut "still lives." goes into the Chase movement in the following fashion:-"Mr. Chase long ago showed himself far inferior to General Grant in the ability to select and gather around him the best and most capable men. He is showing himself inferior again by his lack of self-praise and of ability to wait for the call of the people and to cheerfully submit to their decree. The veteran of the liberty party is bidding through the columns of the New York Herald for the support of those who made a four years' war to save slavery by destroying the Union, and are not sorry for it ! This

The Cleveland Herald (radical) thinks Chase had better become the nominee of a third party. Satisfled that they cannot get the whole loaf, nor the half, they are now looking after the crumbs from the

The Brunswick (Ga.) Banner, an influential South ern rights paper, comes out for Chase and Hancock.

The radicals attempted to get up a Grant and
Colfax pole and flag raising in a town in Connecticut
the other day, and they could not muster force

The Potsdam Courter brings forward the name of W. A. Wheeler, Member of Congress from that district, as a proper nomination for Governor of New York, since Mr. Fenton declines renomination.

The Rome (Ga.) Courier says of Mr. Chase:-Th only point in which he differs from the democratic party is that of universal manhood suffrage; and in regard to this, if he is reported correctly, it is with him an abstract principle and not a practical issue that is intended to come in antagonism with the rights of the States. The radical canvass will not be active until the dog

The time of holding the Pennsylvania State Com

vention of "White Boys in Blue" in Philadelphia has been changed from June 80 to July 2. The Cincinnati Commercial, in reply to an inquiry,

states that General Grant is not a Catholic; that he does not belong to any Church. His family are

Chase's terms won't suit. We can do better." You may go further and fare worse. Mayor Hoffman complains of being bored for cards

Callicott was not among the number.

crats, who have never carried the State for a demo cratic Presidential candidate since 1804, pretending date of the next National Convention!
The Kanawha (W. Va.) Journal says that Captain
John M. Phelps, of Point Pleasant, is announced
as a candidate for Congress in the Third district.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

dience was present in Grand Street Hall last even-ing to hear an address from Colonel W. J. Nagle on the surferings of American citizens nowan British dungeons. Eight of the Jackwell crew were on the stage. Mayor O'Neill presided. Hoboken. THE HIGHWOOD GUARDS held a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, General Hatfield in the chair. Among those present were Major Mount, Captains Parrison and Newkirk, Lieutenant Hopper and Messrs. Everett, Campbell and Taylor. The Common Council have appropriated \$300 for

the Fourth of July celebration. THE BODY OF A MAN WAS FOUND yesterday lying in the swamp on the bank of the Hackensack river near the Morris and Essex Railroad. The body was greatly decomposed and one hand had been taken off. From appearances and articles found on the body it is supposed the man was a pedier. Coroner Warren will hold an inquest.

A RRAFEWAN NAMED WORKMAN WAS KILLED YOU terday morning near the Monmouth Junction. He

AN ENGINEER ON THE DUMMY RAILROAD WAS TUR over and had his legs mashed at Bayonne on Thursday. Both limbs were amputated. Broadway.

COLLISION ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD. Collision on the Morris and Essex Rathroan.—
About eight o'clock, on Thursday morning, two
trains from opposite directions dashed into each
other, but, strange to say, although both locomotives
were smashed beyond repair, neither the freemen nor
engineers suffered the slightest injury. It seems
both engineers saw the danger and slacked down
steam in time to permit each other, with the freemen,
to jump from their dangerous positions.

A WOMAN WAS KILLED on the Central Railroad. near Elizabethport, on Thursday forenoon. She was picking coals on the track, when the half-past nine train from New York came up and the engine striking her she was run over and horribly muti-lated.

SHOCKING CASE OF FEMALE DEPRAVITY .- Emms

Guerin, or Voorbees, a young woman who yet pre-Guerin, or Voorhees, a young woman who yet presents traces of former beauty, was prevented from committing suicide with a rope yesterday forenoon, at the station house, by the officer in charge, Lieutenant Dwyer. She had been previously arrested for habitual drunkenness, and, according to her own statement, had consumed about five dollars' worth of "Jersey lightning" in company with another woman in the course of an hour or so. She was found by the police in a state of such utter helplessness that a hack had to be procured in order to remove her to the lockup, where it was found necessary to bind her with a strong rope. On waking up she was just preparing to hang herself when the officer approached. The unfortunate greature was subsequently removed to the county jail for three months.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.